AN OUT-OF-TOWN FOURTH

NEW-YORKERS SEEK THE SEASHORE AND MOUNTAINS. .

THE CITY COMPARATIVELY DESERTED-CELE-BRATIONS TO BE HELD TO-DAY-AMUSE-

MENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS. Weather as glorious as the occasion the day celebrates, marked this year's Fourth of July. Although yesterday was the calendar anniversary of the red-letter day of the American Republic, the fact that it was Sunday led to the postponement until to-day of the interminable banging of the merry cracker, the recreative outings and games and sports that are identified with the day. It is likely, however, that New-York will to-day be without a great part of its population. Taking advantage of the two and a half days' holiday, New-Yorkers have sought the seashore, mountains and other out-of-town resorts in thousands. The exodus on Saturday assumed enormous proportions, and yesterday the excursions by land and water were so largely patronized that the popular thoroughfares of Manhattan, compared with ordinary days, were singularly quiet and deserted. Special services were held in many churches.

For those who remain in the city to-day there will be much to interest and amuse them. There will be music in nearly all the parks, and at all the theatres which yet remain open there will be extra matinees. A remarkably fine programme has been arranged for the Sheepshead Bay racing, including the decision as to the \$20,000 Great Trial Stakes. Other sporting features and celebrations arranged for to-day

Opening of the Atlantic Yacht Club's annual cruise.

Baseball between New-York and Brooklyn at the PoloGround, 10:30 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in
the afternoon. Larchmont Yacht Club, eighteenth annual regatta.

Middle States lawn tennis championship at the Orange (N. J.) Lawn Tennis Club's grounds. Golf tournament, Seabright Golf Club, monthly handi-

New-Brunswick Golf Club, match for the Governor's Cup, at the Essex County Golf Club. Annual summer games of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point. Racing by Atlanta Wheelmen, at Waverly Park, New-ark, N. J.

Entertainment at U. S. Grant Republican Club, No. 186 Bowery—8 p. m. Yorkville German Democratic Club outing, Schuetzen Park, Astoria, Long Island.

Young Men's Christian Association excursion to Loke Mahopac,

Athletic carnival at Asbury Park. Picnic and games of the Clan-na-Gael, Brommer's Union Park, Southern Boulevard and One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st.

HOW THE DAY SHOULD BE CELEBRATED. WHAT DR. JOHN HALL HAS TO SAY ON THE EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, in his sermon at the Pitth Avenue Presbyterian Church, prefaced his sermon yesterday morning by some "llusions to the anniversary. "It is very natural," he said, "that the people should recall the Declaration of Independence, for it is in that document that the words 'United States' first appear. It is true that they appeared in a doccument drawn up at a meeting of my countrymen, chiefly Presbyterians, a year before in North Carolina, but it was not until 1776 that the Declaration was accepted.
"The 121 years through which we have passed

since the promulgation of the Declaration of In-dependence have been marked by steady advancement in religion, science, literature, and the gen-eral good, and it is eminently fittings that the day should be celebrated in a manner which gives ready acknowledgment of God's goodness to this

"I could wish that the day was celebrated in a manner somewhat different from what it is. I think the money spent in buying firecrackers in all parts of the country, which go to the making of useless noise, could be expended in a way that suld do a far greater amount of good. It might be employed in the education of those who come our shores ignorant of the principles of our Government and unable to gain that knowledge requisite for good citizens. If the money were spent in this way I think it would be a more appropriate way of recalling the day.

"As Christian citizens there are certain duties incumbent upon us which have to do with the promotion of comfort and prosperity among our feliow-beings. In doing these we should see to it that we are not working in the interest of one or the other of the political parties. All those who have made their homes among us should be taught the value of those principles which go to make up good citizenship, and to use wisely the privileges that are given them. It is the duty of every foreigner coming to this country to become a citizen as soon as practicable. As soon as I could become a citizen of this Nation I availed mysself of the opportunity, and never once since I took out my papers have I on Election Day failed to cast my vote for the candidate for National, State or municipal office who in my opinion was best qualified to perform the daties of that office.

"Foreigners should be taught to vote for men and principles which conscience and intelligence declare to be the right, and in this way, we can be true to the principles of those who made the celebration of Independence Day possible."

Dr. Hall spoke upon "The Influence of Christianity in Liberalizing the World." promotion of comfort and prosperity among our

CHRISTIANITY AND LIBERTY.

In the course of a sermon upon "The Influence of Christianity in Liberalizing Nations" the Rev. George W. Mead, at the Madison Avenue Presby-terian Church, yesterday said: "The Christian civilization which we enjoy is owing to the people who made possible the celebration of Independence Day. When we ask whence came the principles of Christian liberty, we must look backward beyond the time of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Franklin, backward beyond Piymouth Rock and the Reformation, back to the time of the Apostles themselves. The feudalism which was driven from Europe by the Reformation paved the way for the Declaration of Independence in America. Independence was won by the spiritual force working in a spiritual people. By reading history we can realize something of our country's debt to Christianity. The Church is sometimes maligned, sometimes looked upon as a sort of Pandora's box, out of which springs all things that are malignant. Our ideas of liberty did not come to us from Greece and Rome or any of the Oriental Countries. The great infides and free thinkers of the past were the enemies of religious liberty. Hume, Bolingbroke and others are conspicuous examples.

"In England and America, where Christianity predominates, liberty and equality are recognized. It made possible the celebration of Independence Day.

dominates, liberty and equality are recognized. It is in religious countries where there is the least suf-fering and the greatest amount of happiness."

ADVANTAGES OF AMERICA.

Among the sermons preached yesterday which had special reference to the Fourth of July was that of the Rev. Dr. Alfred E. Myers, of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth-ave. and Twentyninth-st. Speaking upon the subject of "The Goodness of God to the American People," he said among other things: "Let us consider how God has given to us our location on the face of the earth. We might easily slide into extravagant utterances, but they are all the result of definite facts. No wonder that Gladstone said we have a foundation for the greatest empire ever founded by man. Another great advantage is our isolation. We have no quarrels or complications with other nations. We have the most desirable location in the world for our peaceful development. And we are wholly a modern nation. We never had a childhood like the others. We did not grow out of the dark ages. We know nothing about the feudal

dark ages. We know nothing about the feudal systems of old Europe. All these things our young Nation has left behind.
"God would not let this country become settled until the right people came. His designs were wrought out in Europe, and the right people had first to be found. He would have none of semi-mediævalism. It was God's purpose to make ours a modern Government. We do not think a monarchy better than a presidency. As we are indebted to tittle Holland for many things, so also are we indebted to that sturdy little country for our system of federated States."

ELKA PARK ASSOCIATION.

The Elka Park Association, which consists chiefly of members of the German Liederkranz of this city, who have bought an extensive tract of land in the Catskills, near Tannersville, where they have erectd a great number of beautiful villas, calling the whole Elka Park, celebrated the Fourth of July at their clubhouse, in the Catskills, yesterday. The estivities began with a banquer, at which Sheriff Tamsen, who is the president of the association presided. The officers of the association are as follows: Edward J. H. Tamsen, president: J. F. Rolffs, vice-president; Hugo Kafka, secretary, and F. W. Finck, treasurer. Among those present were Herman Ridder, F. Ehrmann, Adolph Hinze, F. A. Ringler and others.

DR WRIGHT TO G. A. R. MEN. Upward of one hundred and fifty members of the Grand Army of the Republic attended religious services last evening in the Union Methodist Church, in West Forty-eighth-st., in celebration of the anniversary. In anticipation of their presence

Tons of Roses Years' Success. Colgate's Soaps and Perfumes.

the body of the church was set apart for the accommodation of the veterans, and the members of commodation of the veterans, and the members of the congregation and visitors were assigned to the galieries. When the galieries proved inadequate to accommodate all who wished to attend the exercises, chairs were provided along the asies. In spite of the heat, the church was crowded. The interior of the building was simply decorated with the American colors. Many of the Grand Army men arrived in detachments, under the command of the post commandant, while others made their way to the church singly or in groups. There was a special musical service, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wright.

EMBARRASSED THE REV. DR. MILBURN. AN INCIDENT OF INDEPENDENCE DAY OBSERV-ANCE IN LONDON.

London, July 4.-The celebration of Independence Day took the form in the Robert Browning Social Settlement of a meeting in favor of arbitration. William T. Stead, Editor of "The Review of Reviews," presided. He embarrassed the Rev. Dr. Milburn, chaplain of the United States Senate, who was present, by appealing to him to assure the meeting that the United States Senators who voted for the treaty represented a majority of the peo-ple and the bulk of the intelligence of the United States.

States.

Dr. Milburn made no reply to this appeal; but in the course of his own address he said that the descendants of Englishmen in the United States were as loyal to many English traditions as Englishmen themselves, but that America rejoiced in her own independence.

In the course of the evening representatives of the Women's Press League of Chicago presented portraits of Washington and Lincoln to the Settlement.

ENTHUSIASM IN NICARAGUA. OFFICIAL TRIBUTES TO AMERICA'S GREATEST DAY.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 4.—Successful recep-tions were held to-day by Minister Lewis Baker at the United States Legation and by Consul Paul Wieseke at the United States Consulate. Both were attended by President Zelaya, with the members of his Cabinet, and many prominent Nicaraguans, as well as Europeans and citizens of the United States.

Speeches appropriate to the day were made by President Zelaya, Minister Lewis Baker, Consul Wieseke and Señor Erasmo Calderon, the Nicar-aguan Minister of the Interior. At both receptions military bands played "Hail, Columbia," "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star Spangled Banner." The proceedings were enthusiastic and greatly enjoyed.

NEW MEANING TO THE FOURTH. OFFICERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

LEAGUE TELL OF THEIR WORK. Chicago, July 4.-The officers of the National Christian Citizenship League are much pleased at the result of their efforts to secure a Fourth of July celebration along the lines of their platform of principles. Their correspondence for the last nth his been heavy, letters coming from all sec tions of the country indorsing their plans and telling of efforts to carry them out. Edwin D. Wheelock, the president, said to-day:

"The league began its work for a new Fourth "The league began its work for a new Fourth three years ago. The interest has increased each year, but the result this year is beyond all others. The South has joined the North and the East the West in the plea for a higher citizenship and the application of Christian patriotism to public affairs. General C. H. Howard, P. S. Henson and Elija A. Morse prepared the celebration programme carried out in many towns and villages yesterday and which will be carried out in thousands more on Monday. Many thousands of sermons were preached to-day, and many of the strongest men among the clerky and laity, Catholic as well as Protestant, furnished telling messages which were read to the congregations. Our correspondence shows that relizious denominations, young people's organizations, temperance secleties, etc., are strongly interested in the movement. The aim of the league is to get all the people together on a common basis of non-partisan ground for pure Government, and the success of this year shows that we are making progress toward that end."

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., July 4.-The Fourth of July celebration at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition attracted thousands of people. The ceremonies of the day took place within the Exposition grounds and were of an interesting nature. The Rev. James I. Vance read the Declaration of Independence, and an oration was delivered by J. M. Dickinso.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH AT LIMA. Lima, July 4.-As the anniversary of Independence

Day falls this year on Sunday the reception at th United States Embassy was strictly limited. Richard R. Neill, the United States Charge d'Affaires, received those who called in honor of the day or to pay their compliments to the Legation. PATRIOTIC MEETING IN SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 4.-Thousands of persons this afternoon attended the Fourth of July union religious services in Convention Hall conducted religious services in Convention Hair conducted under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Woman's Association of Saratoga. The principal addresses were made by the Rev. W. R. Terrett, of Hamilton College, and Colonel W. L. Stone, of Mount Vernon. Local pastors and the choirs of several churches also took part.

VETERANS AT THE SERVICE.

Elaborate Independence Day services were held last evening at the Allen Street Memorial Meth-odist Episcopal Church, in Rivington-st., near Ludlow-st. The church was filled with veterans, and among the G. A. R. posts sending delegations were Cameron, Riker and erans, and among the G. A. R. posts sending delegations were Cameron, Riker and Adam Goff posts. Four encampments of the Union Veterans' League ware also in attendance. They were Encampment No. 38, of New-York City; Encampment No. 70 and No. 85, of Brooklyn, and Encampment No. 70 and No. 85, of Brooklyn, and Encampment No. 81, of Jersey City. There were also representatives from the American Mechanics' Councils, including State Councillor Buntington. Twenty-five young women of the Daughters of Liberty from Lady Fulton and Ray Jackson councils attended in full regalia, the principal feature of which were the broad silk sashes of red, white and blue, worn by the young women, stretched from shoulder to waist.

The Rev. Horace W. Byrnes, the pastor of the church, conducted the service, the musical parts of which were given by a chorus choir, accompanied by the band from the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastor preached a patriotic sermon, and S. B. Willis, the oldest living chaplain in the G. A. R., member of Cameron Post, invoked special blessing. Chaplain J. D. Morton, of the Union Veterans' League, recited. State Councillor Buntington delivered an address, in which he said that patriotism and Christianity went hand in hand. A traitor to one would be a traitor to the other.

NEWARK'S INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION. Independence Day will be observed in Newark literary and musical exercises in Peddie Memorial Church in the morning, a public concert by an orchestra in Military Park in the afternoon and a display of fireworks in the evening at the canal bridge in Broad-st. There will be no parade. The oration in the morning will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Levent, rabbi of the Temple R'Nai Jeshurun and the Declaration of Independence will be read by John H. O'Conner. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a celebration in their hall in Mulberryst, at 10 a. m., and the Rev. C. E. Wykoff, of Irvington, will be the orator.

Yesterday patriotic services were held in a number of churches. Phil Kearny Post, G. A. R., at tended service at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and James A. Garfield and Phil Sheridan posts attended service in the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Members of the Junior Order American Mechanics attended services in the Central Presbyterian and Summerfield Methodist Episcopal churches. morial Church in the morning, a public concert

CIPRIANI ELECTED A DEPUTY. Rome, July 4.-Signor Amiliar Cipriani, the Italian Socialist leader, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Forli.

LATE STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

The steamer Vigilancia, Captain McIntosh, from Tampico June 26 and Havana July 1, with mer-chandise and passengers to James E. Ward & Co., passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:40 a. m. to-day.

SALE OF A ROAD ORDERED. Cincinnati, July 4 .- An order was issued in the United States Court by Judge Taft yesterday to sell the Hamden and Lancaster Railway next September. This road extends from Hamden, Ohio, to Lancaster, Ohio, a distance of twenty-five miles.

Baltimore, July 4-A cable dispatch to "The American" announces the death in Dresden of Miss Rose Carroll, elder daughter of William S Carroll, United States Consul-General in that city, Miss Carroll, though only sixteen years old, gave promise of becoming a talented woman, being already a musician and an artist. The Consul-General and his wife live in a fine villa, No. 14 Reichenbach-strasse, and their two daughters were great favorites at the Saxon capital. A few months ago Miss Carroll suffered a severe attack of grip, which rapidly developed a serious lung trouble and ultimately caused her death.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES. Prizes

Washington, July 4. Washington, July 4.

THE PRESIDENT'S LITTLE JOKE.—In 1889
President Harrison appointed Captain William M.
Meredith, who had served in his regiment during the
war, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Captain Meredith, who possessed much technical knowledge, as well as high executive ability,
proved to be a most capable and efficient officer,
but when the change of Administration came in
1893 he was pramptly displaced and a Kentucky but when the change of Administration came in 1893 he was promptly displaced and a Kentucky friend of Secretary Carlisle was appointed. He made a good many changes in the Bureau for po-litical reasons, and distinguished himself by making expensive postage stamps that would not stick and which were otherwise unsatisfactory and offensive. They were good enough, however, to excite the cupidity of dishonest persons in the Bureau, and a considerable quantity was stolen. Chief Johnson proved to be an acceptable officer, however, and about a year before the end of the last Cleveland Administration he and his subordinates were placed in the classified service as a reward of merit. and all of them naturally became devout and almost violent Civil Service Reformers. When the new Administration came in last spring, however, Captain Meredith thought that he would like to be reinstated in his old place, and he lost no time in filing his application. He has since paid several visits to Washington, to see how it was getting on. He came here last week, and called to see Presi-dent McKinley, who received him cordially. "How's your health, Captain?" asked the Presi-dent. nost violent Civil Service Reformers. When the dent.
"Fine," was the response. "Never felt better in my life."

"Fine." was the response. "Never felt better in my life."

"What are you doing here this time, Captain?"

"Oh, still after the same job."

"What are your prospects?" asked Mr. McKinley, looking as serious as he ever did in his life.

The captain replied that he thought the outlook was bright, as he was one of the best-indorsed men who had applied for the place under the present Administration.

"Good." said the President. "I congratulate you."

The conversation ended here, and Meredith does not know whether or not he is to get the office.

LILIUOKALANI AT THE OPERA,-"I sat not far away from ex-Queen Liliuokalani at the opera the other night," said a man to a Tribune correident to-day, "and it occurred to me to note the effect of the production on her. She was in a box, and accompanying her were 'Captain' Julius Palmer, an American lady, Mrs. Palmer, perhaps -if such a lady exists-and a Hawaiian lady and gentleman. The Hawaiians sat in the rear of Mrs. Dominis, while the American lady sat at her side and now and then made suggestions or answered questions. The ex-Queen was becomingly dressed in black, wore not a profusion, but a number of diamonds, and carried a white fan, which she employed leisurely and gracefully. Her manner was easy and pleasant, and from the moment the curtain went up her whole interest centred on the stage. The piece was 'Pinafore,' and I was curious to see how that pretty English trifle would strike the Asiatic temperament and intelligence. It was fairly well presented, but I came to the conclusion that only the music really reached the ex-Queen. She is musical herself and speaks English, you know, sings to some Hawaiian instrument, and, I believe, has composed a few songs. Sullivan's airs seemed to touch her. Her eyes showed the effect, and the fan now and then just faintly beat the time. The opening chorus and 'He Is an Englishevidently pleased her, and Rackstraw's de spairing 'Farewell, My Own,' which was very well sung and acted, caused her to turn and smile ap-proval at her American friend. But the pun was plainly quite beyond her. The love lines, which, of course, are universal, she could seize without effort. plainly quite beyond her. The love lines, which, of course, are universal, she could seize without effort. Rackstraw's love for Josephine, who was fair and debonair; Captain Corcoran's pride in his charming daughter, and the charming daughter's manner toward the ceremonious Sir Joseph—all of that went easily without interpretation. But Sir Joseph himself, and particularly Little Buttercup and Dick Deadeye plainly cluded the ex-Queen. I could sympathize with her as to the bumboat woman, for the part was given with too much swagger, but Deadeye, which was very well done, puzzled her greatly. As he was misshapen and ugly, she may have set him down for some act of atrocious impishness, and was disappointed at his failure to do more than simply put Captain Corcoran on to the projected elopement. She turned several times to her American friend, and this lady would whisper an explanation, but all to no purpose. It all remained Greek to the ex-Queen. When Little Buttercup took the middle of the stage and began her song. When I Was Young and Charming, the bass drum caught a resounding whack, and Deadeye, falling in a faint into the arms of two sailors, was dragged stift-kneed from the stage. This 'stumped' Mrs. Dominis completely. She turned to her friend, who explained the cause of Deadeye's paralysis, but evidently without success. Mrs. Dominis still couldn't see it. And so on to the end. The love lines and the music went straight to the exqueen's heart, but Mr. Gilbert's drollery was as unintelligible as a cunefform inscription. In sharp contrast with this picture, there sat in the adjoining box a man whose open, expressive face showed that not a line of the text or bar of the light music was escaping him. He had the quickest ear for both, and particularly for the Gilbertaln jabs at humbug. He had evidently seen editions of Sir Joseph in office in the United States, and his enjoyment of all of it was keen. The man was Speaker Reed."

ROASTING "CHESTNUTS" IN MIDSUMMER.-The great amount of leisure which members of the House have had at their disposal during this extra session of Congress has enabled them to get well acquainted with one another. Many of them are lawyers, and at the family hotels, which are popular in Congressional circles, the scene in the even ing is not unlike that at the town tavern at the same hour during a term of court. A dozen or more their occupants are engaged in telling stories.

A CURIOUS RULE .- A queer rule is in force in the library of the Patent Office. Visitors to that library will be informed, when seen producing paper and pencil to make notes from volumes they call for, that they are not allowed to copy over one-third of any book which they are allowed to consult. Any one who visits the library and sees the great volumes containing technical and scientific discussions would be rather amused at this rule, but it is said to be a fact that frequently inrule, but it is said to be a fact that frequently investigators consulting the library, and unable to get copies of standard works found there, desire to secure a complete copy. They can do this, however large the volume may be, by filing a request with the Commissioner of Patents, who will order a copy and charge them a fixed price per folio. This rule was put in force by Commissioner Seymour, who thought that people who desired copies from the library might as well pay a little revenue to the Government in securing them. But to the average visitor to the library the ironclad rule that they shall copy no more than one-third of any volume loaned them seems only a subject for an usement.

cumulation of public records of more or less worth less character in the Postoffice Department has been commented on frequently in the last few tion of useless public records in this Department the appointment of a committee of Senators by the appointment of a committee of Senators and Representatives, whose duty it is to determine what records shall be destroyed and what shall be preserved. It is said that the excessive accumulation of records of no value in the Postoffice Department is largely due to the fact that Postmaster-General Wilson, in the latter part of his administration, feared that if he should have a wholesale destruction of such documents, even though that destruction was sanctioned by a committee of Congress, there might be criticism by people who would say that this destruction of records was to hide deficiencies in his administration. For that reason he preferred leaving this great mass of documents to his successor, and did so.

A FRENCHMAN ON ENGLISH AND GERMAN TRADE.-A writer in the Paris "Figare" draws attention to the enormous growth of German comherce within the last two decades, and more especially to the inroads made by German manufacturers in territory which heretofore has been classed as safely English. In 1872, says this writer, Great Britain, with a population of 32,000,000, exported products to the value of about \$1,200,000,000; in 1892, with a population of 28,000,000, the export trade had diminished \$155,000,000. Germany's gen-cral trade, on the contrary, gives a larger total year by year. It invades all of Great Britain now with its products. In ten years German imports with its products. In ten years German imports into England increased £5,000,000. German workmen are displacing English workmen. German manufactures are taking the place of English manufactures even on British soil. And not only within English territory alone, but in every country as well where England has its principal customers, is Germany nowadays securing orders. An idea of the recent growth of German trade is shown by a comparison of German exports in 1884 and 1894 to the following countries: To the United States, £5,000,000 and £5,000,000; to Egypt, £550,000 to Brazil, £4,000,000 and £1,000,000; to Egypt, £550,000

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and \$1,700,009; to Japan, \$250,000 and \$5,150,000; to Bulgarla, \$400,000 and \$2,040,000. The conclusion reached by the writer is "the decline of English industry and the rapid progress of German trade." Coming from a source presumably disinterested, this testimony is declarable to the contract of the from a source presumably di mony is decidedly interesting.

PATENTS AND RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.-If all records of railroad accidents could be blotted out, there would still be a way in which to tell at what time the great disasters on the steel highways of commerce take place. Every great railroad accident starts the inventive genius of hundreds of men and floods the Patent Office with applications men and floods the Patent Office with applications for patents on devices supposed to prevent disasters of a similar kind in the future. Up to the present time 9,578 patents relating to railways have been issued. Whenever there is an accident heralded throughout the country, inventors seek to discover the cause for the disaster. If it is learned that the switch did not work, the Patent Office is soon flooded with applications for improved switches that are guaranteed never to fall at a critical moment. Whatever the cause of the accident is shown to be, numberless devices to meet the necessity of the case are forwarded to Washington.

FUSION DIFFICULTIES IN KENTUCKY .- 'If the Republicans and National Democrats do not fuse in Kentucky," said Judge James S. Pirtle, a prominent citizen of Louisville, the other day, "my opinion is that the free-silver ticket will win in the coming State election. At present the outlook for fusion does not seem bright, and no doubt there will be three tickets in the field. It is a tolerably sure thing that the Populists will sup-port the free-silver candidate. The sound-money port the free-silver candidate. The sound-money Democracy supported McKinley last year, and might properly co-operate with the Republicans this time. There is a feeling, however, that it is better to act independently, and thereby preserve the individuality of the sound-money Democratic organization. Practical fusion could have been effected anyway but for the law which forbids the name of a candidate to appear on two tickets—the same law that the Blackburn silver men kept from being repealed by the last Legislature. Now the National Democrats hate to vote under the 'Log Cabin' emblem of the Republicans, and the Republicans are equally opposed to the Jefferson emblem. All these things operate against united action on the part of the opponents of free silver. A large percentage of the Democrats of Kentucky are soundmoney men at heart, but they could not be induced to vote against the nominee of the party."

MANY CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—"From present indications," said Charles H. Brewer, a Pennsylvania Repubsaid Charles H. Brewer, a remaying a lican politician, yesterday, "our State will run a close second to Ohio in the matter of Gubernatorial aspirants. There were nineteen Buckeyes who aspirants. There were nineteen Buckeyes who tried to head the Democratic State ticket, and, if I am not mistaken, there will be fifteen or twenty Keystone statesmen who will contend for the Republican nomination for Governor. It is any man's fight, so far. While Congressman C. W. Stone will in all likelihood lead all the candidates on the first ballot, the chances are that the prize will go to a dark horse. Congressman Arnold is developing a good deal of strength, and it would not surprise me if the honor should fall to him."

HEADQUARTERS TO STAY IN WASHING-TON .- The headquarters of the Republican National Committee, now in this city, will not be removed to Cleveland for the summer, as has been announced. This positive statement has been made by Senator Hanna, who is chairman of the committee. "I expect to go to Cleveland, to remain all summer, as soon as the Tariff bill passes the Senate," said the Senator the other day. "The story ate," said the Senator the other day. "The story that I intended to remove the Washington head-quarters to Cleveland in order to throw the strength of the National organization to my Senatorial candidacy is a canard, animated purely by malice. The headquarters will be continued here as usual, and while I am away Secretary Dick, who will arrive next week, will be in charge. I do not expect to open up a personal headquarters in Cleveland for conducting my Senatorial campaign, but will work hand in hand with the State Central Committee from its headquarters."

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG IN OFFICE.

THE NEW LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS ENTERS

his commission and took office on Saturday. In conversation with a reporter Mr. Young said that he accepted the office in the hope of making the he accepted the office in the hope of making the library the greatest in the world. The Government had built a palace, the finest library building in existence, and the American people could easily make it the first of all National libraries.

Mr. Young said the President had instructed him to make his appointments slowly and with the utmost care, to consider in each candidate nothing but special fitness, to remember that the institution was unique, and technical, and that when the appointments were made the President would cover them into the Civil Service. It was not his intention to make changes in the present service except for cause.

A FAMILY NEARLY POISONED.

TAKEN ILL AFTER BREAKFAST-A WHITE SEDI-MENT FOUND IN THE MILK.

Paterson, N. J., July 4.-The wife and three children of Dr. Wessler, a Jewish physician, became deathly sick shortly after breakfast this morning. Within ten minutes afterward all four were taken with convulsions and vomiting. They became unconscious, and their limbs were rigid. Dr. Wessler himself was also slightly ill. Dr. McCoy was summoned and confirmed the suspicions of Dr. Wessler, who had diagnosed the symptoms as those of arsenic poisoning. nosed the symptoms as those of arsenic poisoning.

The first to recover was Jennie Wessler, fourteen years old, who had been the first attacked. She was washing the dishes when taken iil, and when questioned as to whether she noticed anything strange about the food she said that she found a white sediment in the bottom of the milk nitcher. All had taken the milk in coffee except Reuben, four years old, who drank a glass of it after the others. He is still sick, but the others are out of danger. Dr. McCoy said that all would have died had not the trouble been so quickly discovered or had the milk been stirred.

A farmer from Preakness, whose name Dr. Wessler does not know, supplies the family with milk, leaving it in a pitcher on the second floor of the rear porch about 5 o'clock every morning. The poison, it is thought, must have been dropped into the milk after it had been delivered. Dr. Wessler says he does not know any one to suspect.

THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA.

From Nature (London).

THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA.

From Nature (London).

The results of the first one-day census, which was made throughout the width and breadth of the Russian Empire on February 9 last, were expected with great interest. The last census was made in 1851, and a partial one in 1853, and yet it was not a census proper, for the local police authorities on the spot merely made lists of the permanent residents and taxpayers in each locality. After much preparatory work it was decided to make this year a "one-day census"—that is, in the lists which had to be made for each house in each locality all those persons who spent the night in a given house and in a given locality on February 9 for about that date in the villages) had to be mentioned, whether they were permanent residents or not. It was quite a novel experiment, which was looked at with little confidence, but the vice-president of the Russian Geographical Society, who had had already a great deal of experience with such censuses, as they were made since 1870 in separate big towns in these censuses the liliterate population filled their lists, as a rule, admirably well), insisted upon the new method being accepted. The census was organized under his guidance, and seems, so far as can be judged, to have been quite successful.

The items obtained from all the local committees, partly by telegraph—with the exception of some parts of the Province of Yakutsk—are now published, and the population of the Empire appears from them as follows: European Russia, 94,185,750; Kingdom of Poland, 9,442,590; Grand-duchy of Finland (Finnish yearly census), 2,527,801; Caucasia, 9,722,552; Siberia and Sakhalin, 5,731,732; the Kirghiz Livid, 6,738,645; It may thus be said that, although the percentage of births is very high in Russia, it took nearly fifty years for the population to double.

An English writer about Russia made some time ago the remark that Russia suffers from "apolism"—that is, from a want of towns. This want has lately very much disappeared. There are now in the Empire

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

IN SPITE OF THE HEAT, HE AND HIS MOTHER WENT TO CHURCH.

THE REST OF THE DAY SPENT WITH MRS. M'KINLEY'S SISTER AND AT THE PRESI-

DENT'S MOTHER'S HOUSE. Canton, Ohio, July 4 .- Canton respected President McKinley's request that he be permitted to pass a quiet Sunday. While many of his old neighbors and fellow-townsmen called at the home of his mother to pay their respects, there was no formality about his sojourn in the city, and he and the friends with him passed the time as pleasantly and as restfully as the intense heat of the day would permit.

In spite of the humidity, the chiming of the church bells this morning found the President on the way to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is still a director. The President was accompanied to the services by his mother, and they were driven to the church in the family carriage by James McKinley, the President's nephew. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. E. Manchester. A special musical programme appropriate to Independence Day was rendered. In the opening prayer Dr. Manchester referred to the President, invoking Divine blessing on him. The subject of the discourse was "Christian Optimism." After the services the members of the congregation gathered around the President and his

mother, extending greetings to them. Mrs. McKinley, whose health will not permit her attending church regularly, spent the day at the home of the President's mother and with her own relatives. About noon the President and Mrs. McKinley went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, the latter Mrs. Mc-Kinley's sister, for dinner, and they spent part of the afternoon there.

Except for a little airing after sundown, the Except for a little airing after sundown, the remainder of the day was spent at Mother Mc-Kinley's cottage, in the shade of the friendly trees, scanning the papers, talking over family affairs and greeting the friends who dropped in to pay their respects. Definite plans have not been made for to-morrow. Invitations to several celebrations have been received, but none has been definitely accepted.

ALTGELD ON DECK.

HE INSISTS THAT SILVER SHOULD FIGURE IN THE TAMMANY CAMPAIGN-TO-DAY'S DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

John P. Altgeld, of Chicago, who became Gov-John P. Altgeld, of Chicago, who became dovernor of Illinois several years ago, and was defeated for the place when the people of that State became sensible again, strutted on the plazzas of the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, yesterday, and imagined that somehow or other he was back in the political swim. Mr. Altgeld is here on an invitation to address a congregation of silverites at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-day. That Mr. Altgeld means to give his hearers "hot

stuff" may be inferred from some remarks he made yesterday

The ex-Governor was visited at the Oriental yes terday by Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, ex-Sheriff "Jimmy" O'Brien, of the so-called Young Democracy, and James J. Martin, chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee. Mr. Martin, the only Gold Democrat among Altgeld's callers, was not able to keep the Illinois Anarchist from declaring his opposition to the Tammany scheme for keeping National issues out of the coming Greater New-York campaign. "The Democrats of the West believe," said Mr.

Altgeld, "that if all the voters in the Greater New-York who believe in silver will stand together next fall they will win a glorious victory and defeat the forces of gold and plutocracy. The men who once controlled the Democratic party and kept it from asserting the principles advanced at Chicago last year are no longer at the helm. The people have swept them from the helm. New men and new measures now govern the Democratic party. If there are any old fossils in New-York who do not believe that this change has taken place they will soon be undeceived. We have gor to be one thing or the other. If we are goldbugs let us say so, but if we intend to stand with the people for free sliver why should we wait until 1900 to declare our principles? I predict a great victory for free silver in the Greater New-York next November." "What do you think will be the result in Ohio?"

Mr. Altgeld was asked. "The silver issue is made in Ohio clear and dis-tinct, and it will win," was the reply.

A delegation of Congressmen under the guidance and supervision of Congressman George B. Mc-Clellan, one of the sachems of the Tammany Society, arrived from Washington last evening, and went to the Hoffman House. They are to speak at the annual Independence Day celebration at the Tammany Wigwam to-day. Under Tammany's plan for carrying on its campaign this fall on local issues solely, the orators who arrived yesterday have been instructed to steer clear of Bryants:n have been instructed to steer clear of Bryantsin and free silver. The presence of Altgeld and the purposes of the men who have brought him here to antagonize the Tammany plan of campaign in his speech in Brooklyn to-day have stirred up the

his speech in Brooklyn to-day have stirred up the Wigwam leaders to make a great demonstration, and orders have been issued for a full turnout from all the districts to-day. The main drawback to bringing out a crowd of the kind desired is the announcement that no free lunch will be served to-day at the Wigwam.

The orators who came on last evening with Colonel McClellan were James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, and Henry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, who are to be the "long talkers," with these "short talkers": Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana; J. H. Lewis, of Washington; A. J. Streeter, of Illinois; C. M. Cooper, of Florida; J. F. McGraw, of West Virginia; Marcus Smith, of Arizona, and M. Henry, of Texas.

Texas.

Congressman Sulzer, who was to have come on with the party, had such an important engagement, it was reported, in Washington to speak to a silverite gathering that he could not be induced to come to New-York for to-day's celebration.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

THE ALARMING REPORTS OF IT SAID TO BE UNFOUNDED. From the Schlesische Zeitung.

THE ALARMING REPORTS OF IT SAID TO BE UNFOUNDED.

From the Schlesische Zeitung.

The alarming newspaper reports recently spread about Prince Bismarck's health are totally without foundation. The Prince is, on the whole, better and more vigorous than many men of eighty-two years. His physicians believe that, if no unforeseen circumstances arise, he may live to a very great age. The Frince, however, himself always smiles at such prophecies, pointing out that the life he has led has not made them likely. During the first twenty years of his life he made good use of his strength, and what remained has been used up in the interests of the State, so that he is now worn out, a disabled soldier. But when he reads in the paper sentimental reports about his "state of depression" he generally says ironically, "My depression is solely my great age. Whit tily you are eighty-two and see how you feel, especially if you have spent almost half a century in struggles and anxiety. My whole life has been spent in playing high with other people's money. I never could see with certainty beforehand whether my plans would succeed. I could sail my ship on the stream of events but not steer it.

On such occasions the Prince is in the habit of giving his opinion about the difficulties and uncertainties in the management of political affairs. "The statesman as long as he lives is never done; in the gaining of what he strives for he is town which is incalculable and vaciliating. If has to reckon too much with accidental disturbances, as able even after the greatest success to success, only affect on much dependent on the co-operation of others, which is incalculable and vaciliating. If has to reckon too much with accidental disturbances, as able even after the greatest success to success, only affect and the power to give moral pleasure. The lived was always in doubt about his own achievements. Only his children or grandchildren only have highly the price of the proposition of the price of the proposition of the provide of the provide of t

URIC ACID POISON

them men recognized as authority wherever Medical Science is known, attest the

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peror and his speeches Frince hismarch regularly declares that he does not consider himself justified in criticising him.

The Prince always thinks with deep emotion of his old imperial master. Lately during such a conversation his gaze was fixed long upon a large inkstand, surmounted by a dying lion, which the old Emperor once gave him when he was seriously ill and expected to die. Slowly and heavily the Chancellor laid his hand on the lion, was silent for some moments, lost in thought, and then said, deeply moved: "The great? I don't think that is exactly suitable, but he was a knight, a hero!"

POOR UNLUCKY "WHOM."

POOR UNLUCKY "WHOM."

From The Hartford Courant.

District-Aftorney Oleott of New-York is quoted as saying in his opening remarks at the Tobacco Trust trial:

"Malfensance in my office would be committed if I asked for the conviction of those whom I thought were innocent."

An official probate notice published in "The New-Haven Register" over the name of the educated Judge of Probate of that district closes as follows:

"Whom this Court finds are all persons directly interested in the estate for the security of which bond aforesaid was given."

The special student at Harvard who painted the John Harvard statue red and then fied writes in his penitential note:

"If so, I should have no pleasure in meeting friends whom I thought would not be friends if they knew the truth."

Some people seem to think that they make sure of a reputation for careful speech and first-quality grammar if only they use the word "whom." If they drag it in on its back, struggling and unwilling, still, if only they land it, there it is. Twenty years ago "whom" was a good deal of a stranger. The prevailing sin was in the use of "who." You would hear people say, "Who was he looking for?" "Who did you call?" and make similar breaks. A reaction was necessary in order to give "whom" its fair share of the business. But the reaction has gone so far that "whom" now has everything its own way and perpetrates and demonstrates as many errors as ever "who" used to.

It is time to organize a revolt against "whom." Such expressions as "whom were," "whom are" and "whom would," which we have already quoted, are their own illustration of the need of more light in these matters. Some scoffers may ask whom cares; but, really, it is worth the while to be correct. Some people judge others by the grammar they use.

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